

CROWN PRINCE LOST 100,000 MEN IN THE ARGONNE

Efforts to Pierce French
Lines Have All Failed,
Paris Says.

GERMANS CLAIM VOSGES TRENCHES

Still Hold Hartmans-Weilerkopf
Positions—Artillery Duel
Resumed.

London, Sept. 11.—The efforts to break through the French front in the Argonne have cost the Crown Prince 100,000 men, according to a statement made by the Paris War Office to-day. One corps alone lost 40,000 from the ranks, which are being continually re-filled.

The violent fighting on Wednesday and Thursday was the result of another attempt to pierce the French lines. The attack was made with powerful artillery and a large number of troops. It apparently has had no appreciable result.

The Germans were able to penetrate the French trenches on a portion of the front, but were checked immediately. They renewed their attacks again and again, but with such severe losses that they gave up the effort.

This offensive movement, it is said on good authority, has not modified the situation in the Argonne. In making it the Germans have had greater losses, according to the French official figures, than they have inflicted.

Artillery Duel Resumed.

On the western front, after the recent heavy fighting in the Argonne and the Vosges, in which large bodies of infantry were employed, artillery warfare has been resumed. The only mention of infantry operations contained in the current statements is the claim of Berlin that the trenches on Hartmans-Weilerkopf, in Alsace, captured on September 9, have been retained, despite two attacks by the French.

Great artillery activity continues on the Artois front and south of the Somme. In the Department of Meuse and on the Lorraine front particularly violent bombardment is recorded. At Hamegnelle the Germans have shelled the Belgian positions heavily.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office to-day:

Great activity on the part of the artillery continues on the Artois front and to the south of the Somme, in the environs of Roye.

On the canal from the Aisne to the Marne the enemy has attempted two surprise attacks against our advanced posts near Septigneux, but was completely checked.

PEASANT AND SOCIETY WOMEN TAKE UP WARRIORS' WORK.



In Galicia—women and children plough, as all men are in the army.

A struggle with bombs and grenades in the Argonne has been in progress. Cannonading has occurred on both sides, in the Forest of Montmarie and in Lorraine, on the front of the Loutre and the Vezouze. The afternoon statement said:

There was uninterrupted artillery fighting last night in the sectors of Neuville and of Roilincourt, as well as to the south of Arras. Between the Somme and the Oise the encounters with mines continue actively. In the suburbs of Faye our artillery has bombarded the trenches and the works of the enemy.

BELGIAN OFFICIAL.

The following Belgian official statement was given out here to-day:

Artillery fire continued throughout the night and morning, especially in the vicinity of Steenstraete and Ramscapelle, the latter receiving more than 1,500 projectiles, which did no damage. Throughout the day there was intermittent firing along the whole front. During the afternoon we shelled the enemy success-fully. No infantry action occurred. German army headquarters issued this communication:

The trenches on Hartmans-Weilerkopf (in Alsace), which we captured on the 9th of September, have been retained, despite two attacks by the French.

In England—women are doing their utmost to take up the duties of the men. This is a group of society girls making on Lady Cowdray's estate.

BULGARIA HINTS AT AIDING KAISER

Government Announces It
May Join Teutons, Says
Cologne Report.

PREMIER AT SOFIA BLAMES RUMANIA

Radoslavoff Says Bucharest Re-
fused to Negotiate for
Balkan Pact.

Cologne, Sept. 11.—According to "The Cologne Gazette" the Bulgarian government is sending an official pamphlet to all local papers, explaining that Bulgaria might, for economic and political reasons, be compelled to abandon neutrality and range itself with the central powers.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 9 (via London), Sept. 11 (delayed in transmission).—Discussing Rumania's claims that Bulgaria had not been inclined to enter into negotiations with Rumania to bring about a better understanding, the statement was made at the Bulgarian Foreign Office to-day that Premier Radoslavoff had on two occasions been able to show the Entente ministers here that the fault was not Bulgaria's.

Several weeks ago, while M. Derussi, the Rumanian Minister to Bulgaria, was absent, leaving Chargé d'Affaires Guranesco in charge, a meeting of one of the Entente ministers and Premier Radoslavoff took place, with M. Guranesco present. The Entente Minister mentioned reproachfully that Bulgaria was doing nothing toward cultivating better relations with Rumania.

Premier Radoslavoff, according to the statement, then asked M. Guranesco, in the presence of the Entente Minister, whether Rumania was willing to enter into negotiations with Bulgaria, to which M. Guranesco replied, "I have no instructions from my government to that effect."

The second effort to convince the Entente Minister here that Rumania, not Bulgaria, was at fault was made by Premier Radoslavoff at a dinner given by the Entente ministers in honor of the new British Minister, Hugh J. O'Heirne, at which the Premier was a guest. "The Rumanian Minister, M. Derussi, however, was absent. The Entente Minister again intimated that Bulgaria was blocking the road to an agreement with Rumania. Premier Radoslavoff suggested that M. Derussi be sent for. This was done, and when questioned the Rumanian Minister answered that he was not empowered to enter into negotiations. The dinner took place in the Legion of Honor and the question was put by the Russian Minister, M. Savinsky.

ITALIAN GUNS POUND FOE'S COASTAL FORTS

Seek Weak Point at Which At-
tack Can Be Launched.

Paris, Sept. 11.—The Italians, like their western allies, are heavily bombarding their opponents' line with artillery, doubtless in an effort to find a weak spot to attack. Vienna tells of vigorous activity by the Italian heavy guns on the entire coastal front and on Dardanelles plateau.

The statement issued by the Austrian War Office says:

On the Italian front enemy artillery yesterday developed vigorous activity on the entire front of the coastal district and against the southern sector of the plateau of Dobrodo. Infantry advanced during the night on the front, running from Vermigliano to Monte Cosco. Surprised by the fire of our bomb-throwers, the Italians retreated to their dugouts.

Dead Fill Grodno Streets as Last Forts Surrender

Russians Fight Fiercely in House-to-House Combat for City
—Germans Bridge Niemen at Night—Defenders' Courageous Attacks Fail.

Berlin, Sept. 11.—The "Lokal Anzeiger" prints a report from one of its correspondents, Dr. Stephen Steiner, who entered Grodno with the Germans and saw much of the fighting at close range.

The correspondent approached the city from the southwest on the evening of September 2. He entered the section south of the Niemen River, but was unable to cross, as pontoons had not yet been built and the Russians had destroyed the high iron bridges.

"The night scene at the water's edge was one of unparalleled grandeur," says Dr. Steiner. "The river, skirted by rows of houses on bluffs 150 feet high, was illuminated by exploding shells, the broad stream sending up everywhere jets of water from the shell fragments. Numerous church towers across the river, with their gilt crosses encircled by clouds of smoke from the shrapnel, appeared on the lighted horizon."

"Suddenly a mighty pillar of flame shot up on the other shore, producing a gigantic rain of sparks and burning fragments. The terrific detonation drowned the roar of the cannon. It was the explosion of some Russian ordnance depot. It caused numerous casualties in its vicinity, which illuminated brightly the ruins of the gigantic Niemen bridges, lying half in the water."

Russians Make Counter Attack.
About 3 o'clock in the morning, the Russians on the north side of the river attempted a counter attack, which after several hours' duration, was repulsed with sanguinary losses to the attacking force. Before dawn heavy German guns, brought into position during the night, began to shell the Russian forts.

The Russian artillery stationed at barracks on the northern heights also kept the southern suburbs under a heavy fire. Nevertheless, German pioneers succeeded under cover of darkness in putting a pontoon across the river. Several German battalions and batteries of artillery gained the northern shore to support the other troops, which had crossed further down the stream. Forts 6 and 7 continued belching sheets of flame.

Over the pontoon bridge long columns of troops were crossing swiftly. A man occasionally dropped from the ranks, but his body was pushed aside and the column moved on without breaking the pace. The river on both sides of the bridge was spouting flame from falling projectiles.

SAYS 8-HOUR DAY ENDS WAR ORDERS

Machinist Organizer Says Com-
panies Can't Make Profit Ex-
cept with Long Hours.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Schenectady, Sept. 11.—After several speakers had made strong pleas to the 13,000 employees of the General Electric Company at a mass meeting here to-night, held to organize for the eight-hour day, James Henderson, of Detroit, special organizer for the Machinists' Union, burst into criticism of manufacturers, urging them to make war material, turning concerns making war material.

He spoke particularly of the General Electric Company, which holds orders amounting to many millions.

"Get the eight-hour day and the war orders," he said, "and the war orders will be because of the longer hours and cheaper labor they can afford to do this work," said Mr. Henderson.

"Out on the Pacific Coast they are not doing it. There isn't a firm on the Western coast holding a single con-

CARRANZA PLAN FOR CONFERENCE MAY HAVE TRIAL

U. S. Glad of Chance to
Expostulate with the
First Chief.

VILLA NOT DEAD HE WIRES BROTHER

Says He Got Urbina's Loot,
Estimated To Be Worth
\$5,000,000.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Sept. 11.—The State Department has practically decided to adopt Carranza's suggestion for a conference on the border concerning international phases of the Mexican problem. If the proposal meets with the approval of the Pan-American conference, the meeting may take place in a few weeks.

The United States government has been anxious to take up with Carranza certain questions growing out of his treatment of foreigners and their interests. Foreign governments, notably Great Britain, are of patience with the policy of the United States and demand that conditions in the Carranza districts be improved. Great Britain has never received satisfaction for the killing of Benton and other governments have suffered property losses for which Carranza has refused to indemnify them.

Carranza's responsibility would be one of the first topics of discussion and this would give the United States an opportunity to say something to the First Chief which have been impossible up to this time by reason of the difficulty of communicating with him. Of the two consular officers at Vera Cruz, Mr. Silliman and Mr. Can- sado, the latter is opposed to the Carranza faction by reason of the latter's hostility to him, while the other is said to hand the sternest protests to the Mexican leader with a smile and an apology. They are never received.

Incompetence Shown.

The State Department would undoubtedly place Carranza in an embarrassing position because of the mass of evidence that has been collected indicating his lack of administrative ability and of real power over his own associates. President Wilson is opposed to the recognition of Carranza, believing him incapable of administering the government.

The question of recognition might be properly discussed, also, as this government could argue that many foreign nations were directly interested in a restoration of order and that this could only be secured through a permanent government. Carranza is opposed to the recognition of Carranza, believing him incapable of administering the government.

Replying to the Carranza charge that General Villa was a traitor to the revolution, the Villa agency points out that Villa was the foremost leader of the revolt against Huerta. It asserts also that Carranza is the traitor, in that he failed to abide by the choice of the Aguascalientes convention.

Border Under Control.

The border situation now is under full control of Federal troops, Major General Funston reported to-day. The arrival of the 6th Cavalry brings the force up to two full regiments between El Tigre Arroyo and Brownsville. Carranza, according to the general, to put down any uprising or trouble by marauding bands.

"It is believed," General Funston's message said, "that with the force now in command it will be possible, in the course of a short time, largely to reduce, if not prevent, the activities of armed bands, who may be marauding in the border, and to outlaw and horse thieves from American side."

Villa Got Urbina Loot;
Guerrilla War Likely
[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 11.—General Francisco Villa to-day obtained, under threat of force, loot valued at \$5,000,000 which General Tomas Urbina, for two years his lieutenant at the head of one of the plundering armies of Northern Mexico, had stored at his ranch near Santa Barbara, Chihuahua. It is believed that this addition to his exchequer will enable Villa to carry on a long guerrilla war against the Carranza forces, which have driven him from the open country.

The news of Villa's success was contained in a telegram sent by him to-night from Torreón to his brother here, Hipolito Villa. The message also stated that he or General Fierro had been wounded or that Urbina had been executed, all of which were alleged in reports along the border earlier in the day.

Urbina had previously refused to turn his plunder over to the Villa government, and when Villa to-day started with Fierro and 400 men to force him to disgorge, Fierro was predicted.

It is said that Urbina had warehouses filled with looted goods gathered in his two years' service under Carranza, and that he had hidden in the millions in gold, silver and jewelry. The estimate of \$5,000,000 is said to be conservative, since in the City of Durango in one visit he looted \$800,000 from one bank and as much more from civilians, merchants and jewellers.

General Silva, in command of the Villa garrison at Las Vacas, across the river from Del Rio, fled from his own men last night and to-day was in the hands of Carranza's forces. Carranza's men deserted, leaving his command reduced to 400. Yesterday Colonel Carlos Filia is said to have been killed and declared for Carranza. Silva's court-martial is said to have sentenced him to death, but the majority of the troops supported Filia, who is now in command at Las Vacas.

Small bands of deserters from the Villa flag are skirting the frontier and have called out a stricter patrol of United States troops.

Details of the execution by Villa at Chihuahua City, about ten days ago, of high officials of Chihuahua, were given in a letter received at San Antonio to-day from Señora Sebastian Vargas, widow of one of the victims.

Villa, according to the letter, forced three men to make wills bequeathing all their property to him and then ordered their execution.

Bessarabians Sound Rumania.

London, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Bucharest says the League for the Liberation of Bessarabia, a group of active campaign throughout Rumania with the object of "awakening the instinct of national preservation."

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FOSS CHARGES STRIKE INTRIGUE

Ex-Governor Asks Lansing
to Investigate German
Propaganda in Boston.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
Boston, Sept. 11.—Indignant at the attempts made to cripple industries he is interested in, ex-Governor Foss of Massachusetts sent the following letter to Secretary of State Lansing to-day:

"Dear Sir: P. J. Conlon, a labor union official, is reported as having expressed a purpose to demonstrate the plant of the Becker Milling Machine Company, of which I am the head, and other plants in Boston similarly situated."

"I stand ready to ship any striking machinists in city of Boston to a better paying position than he ever had in any place he came out of and will pay his railroad fare to the job. We are not depending on the Boston employers of machinists, and we mean to teach them an object lesson—that is, that they cannot temporize with a situation such as exists to-day if we have to ship every machinist in the city of Boston to outlying points and create a scarcity of machinists such as the trade has never known."

"This plant is engaged in manufacturing machinery used in the production of articles useful for national defence and in war. Here have come into my hands photographic reproductions of original letters and notices emanating from agents of the Imperial German Government which you will observe are to substantially the same effect as a declaration of Mr. Conlon quoted above."

"I forward these documents for your information in the hope that you may establish what connection, if any, exists between persons pretending to represent organized labor and the agents of foreign governments. There have been among our temporary employees men suspected of holding confidential relations with the Imperial German Government. Some were discovered to have been in the German service on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, and others, though in the receipt of a small salary, spent the week ends in New York City. The efforts of Mr. Conlon had in view the effort to get into my workmen, but the coincidence between his views and efforts and those of certain foreign governments is interesting and worthy of further investigation."

"Respectfully yours,
"EUGENE N. FOSS."

GUNS CALL BIBLE CLASSES

3,000 Drexel Biddle Students Will
Soldier as at Plattsburg.
[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, Sept. 11.—A military training camp like that at Plattsburg will be held by the Drexel Biddle Bible classes, with the approval of Government officials, in October and November. The announcement was made to-day by Anthony J. Drexel Biddle at a flag raising ceremony at the Bible class home, near Lansdowne. The capacity of this camp will be 3,000 men. They will be under the instruction of a general of the United States Army.

With 10,000 Bible classes eligible to enlist, Mr. Biddle anticipated no trouble in obtaining two or three regiments. At the meeting yesterday afternoon fifty men asked to be enrolled, and as many more applied in the evening. A recruiting office will be opened Monday at the Bible class headquarters, 1917 Mount Vernon Street.

SAY RUSSIA LACKS ARMS AND OFFICERS

Travellers Tell Berlin Paper Men
Have No Enthusiasm.

Berlin, Sept. 11 (by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.).—Travellers who have just returned from a trip to Russia contribute to the "Neue Zeitung" of Zurich articles concerning their impressions of the conditions under which the Russian armies are fighting. These articles are summarized as follows by the Overseas News Agency:

"Russia has enough soldiers in the field and sufficient food supplies, but has no arms, officers or ammunition. The army units vary. Some of them are equipped excellently and make a good impression. Others are just to the contrary. The men appear to be unwilling to serve, and enthusiasm is seldom noticeable. The soldiers are interested only in the prospects for peace."

"The lack of officers is particularly noticeable. Frequently large bodies of men may be seen marching without a single officer. In the new formation there is only one gun for ten men. Such guns as are available are mostly of old types, and not repeating rifles."

"The scarcity of ammunition is still more marked. Only three small munitions factories have been operating since the largest Russian plant was destroyed by an explosion."

"Economic conditions are very bad. Large stores of grain are decaying in warehouses, while the people go hungry. The lack of communications, inefficiency of organization and corruption among public officials aggravate these evil conditions. The famine in coal is a calamity."

"Recently Belgian workmen were sent to Russia in the hope of increasing the output of the munitions plants."

CABINET AND DUMA DIFFER

Differences with Radicals Bloc Not Yet Adjusted.

London, Sept. 11.—Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd quotes the "Novoye Vremya" as saying that the exchange of views between the Cabinet and the new Liberal majority in the Duma has revealed widely divergent views, and that no definite decision will be reached before Emperor Nicholas has been placed in possession of the facts.

"At a cabinet meeting yesterday the 'Novoye Vremya' says, a sub-committee reported the result of a discussion with the Liberal bloc. The report showed clearly that there would be difficulty in reconciling the views of the government and the Liberals."

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